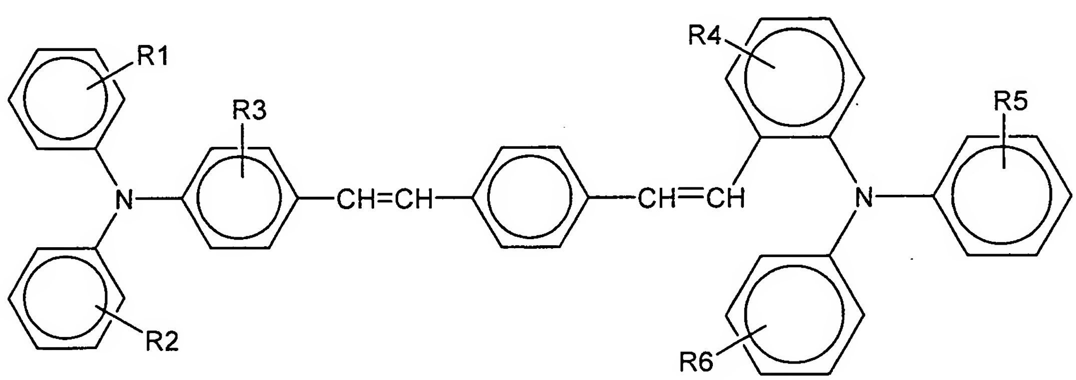
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

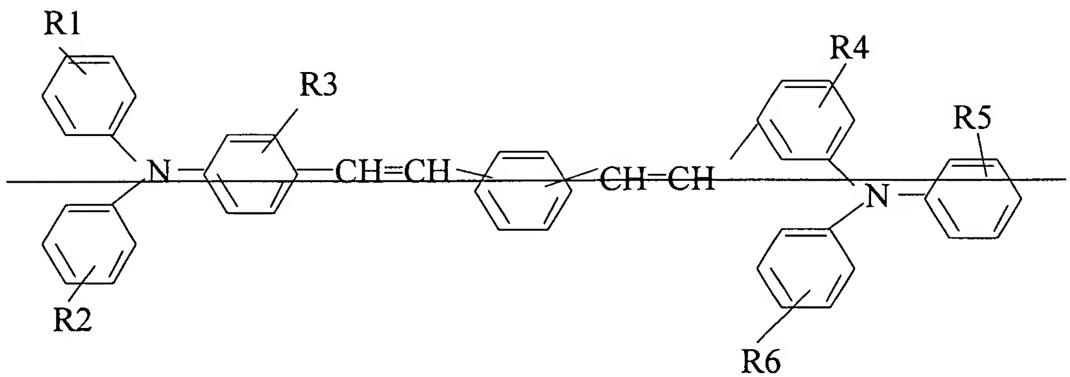
Please delete the paragraph on page 1 between the title and Background. The paragraph begins on line 3 and ends on line 5.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 7, line 9:

The charge or hole transporting compound incorporated in the second or top charge transport layer comprises charge transporting compounds having enhanced hole transporting capacity (about 50 percent hole mobility improvement) than those aromatic diamines described above. Such a compound is suitable for use in this development because its enhanced hole transport capability will allow for usages of lower concentrations in the top charge transport layer formulation. This will therefore allow for mechanical property improvement without causing deleterious photoelectrical impact to the fabricated imaging member. Examples of such high hole mobility transporting compounds or molecules include the charge transport compounds represented by the molecular Formula (II) below:

FORMULA (II)



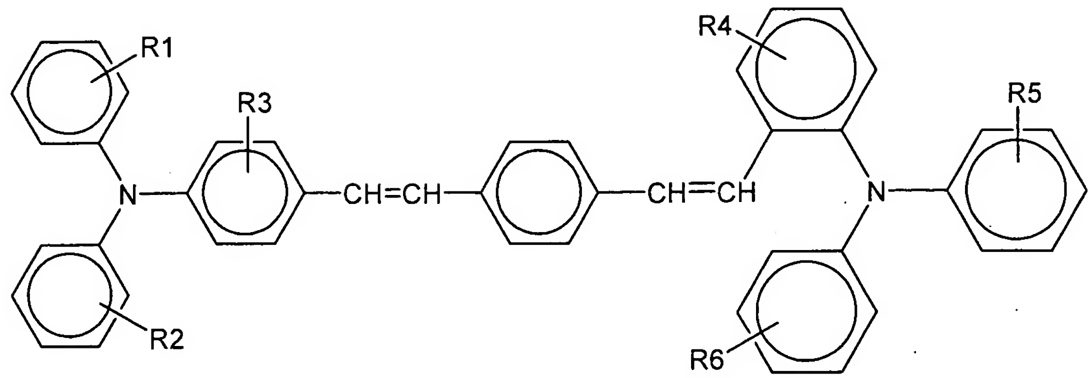


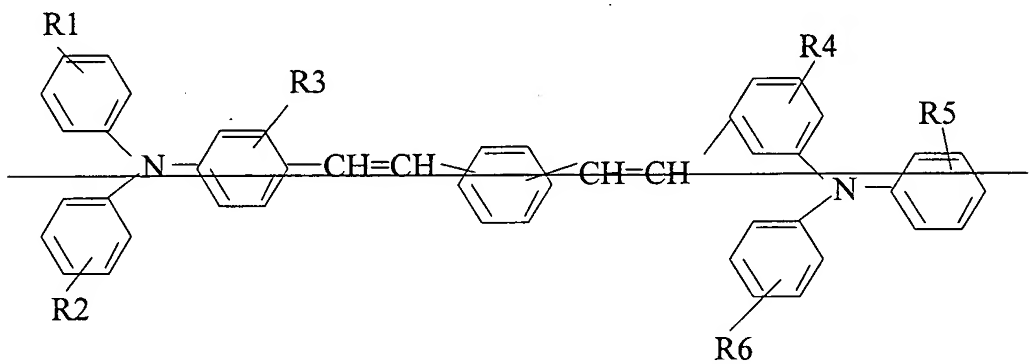
where R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and R6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl, an aryl, or a cyclo-alkyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms. The second (top) charge transport layer comprises a lesser amount of charge transport molecules than the first (bottom) charge transport layer. Preferably, the second (top) charge transport layer comprises between about 20 and about 45 weight percent, more preferably between about 30 and about 40 weight percent, of the high hole mobility transport compounds. The fabricated imaging member may also require an anti-curl layer to be coated onto the back side of the support substrate to render imaging member flatness.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 19, line 18:

The second (top) charge transport layer 40T comprises a lesser amount of between about 20 and about 45 weight percent of high mobility charge transport compounds such as the high mobility hole diamine set forth below in Formula (II). This results in effective suppression of charge transport layer cracking problem and thereby provides effectual extension of the photoreceptor belt mechanical functioning life in the field. The reason that the second or top charge transport layer needs a lesser amount of the novel diamine loading is due to the fact that the diamine has a hole mobility capacity 2 times greater than that of the typical aromatic diamine counterpart, so it will require a lesser quantity to effect the same imaging member photo-electrical functioning outcome. The molecular formula of the high hole transporting diamine is represented by:

FORMULA (II)





where R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl, an aryl, or a cyclo-alkyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 25, line 6:

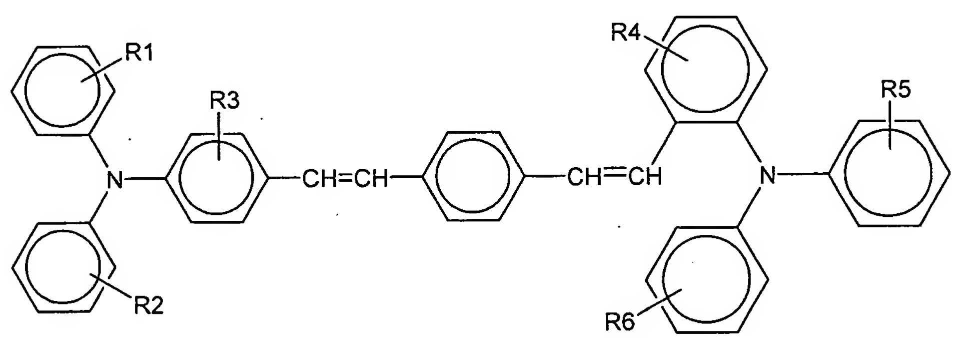
The anti-curl layer **33** formulation may also include the addition of a small quantity of a saturated copolyester adhesion promoter to enhance its adhesion bond strength to the substrate support **32**. Typical copolyester adhesion promoters are VITEL polyesters from Goodyear Rubber and Tire Company, MOR-ESTER from Morton Chemicals, EASTAR PETG from Eastman Chemicals, and the like. To impart optimum wear resistance as well as maintaining the coating layer optical clarity, the anti-curl layer may further be incorporated into its material matrix, with about 5 to about 30 weight percent filler dispersion of silica particles, ~~Teflon~~TEFLON particles, PVF_2 particles, stearate particles, aluminum oxide particles, titanium dioxide particles or a particle blend dispersion of

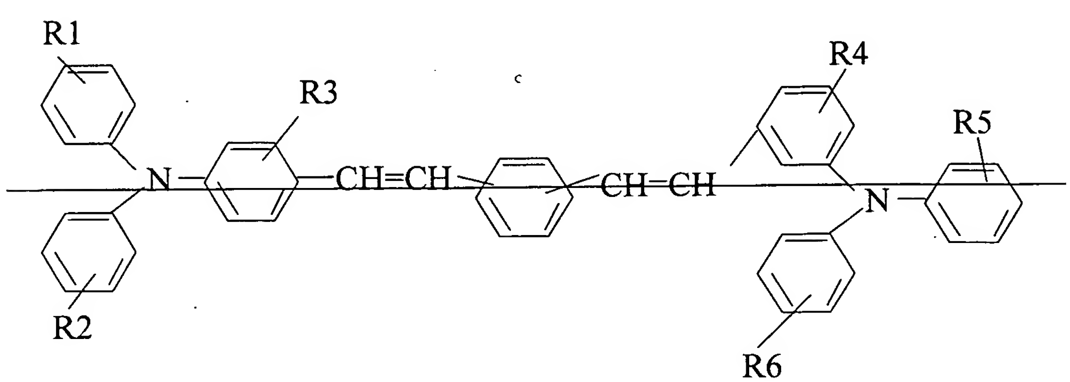
~~Teflon~~TEFLON and any of these inorganic particles. Suitable particles used for dispersion in the anti-curl back coating include particles having a size of between about 0.05 and about 0.22 micrometers, and more specifically between about 0.18 and about 0.20 micrometers.

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 31, line 14:

Four electrophotographic imaging members were prepared according to the procedures and using the same material as described in Example II, with the exception that the N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine of Formula (I) utilized in the charge transport layer was replaced by a high hole mobility terphenyl diamine (stilbene) charge transport compound represented by:

FORMULA (II)





where R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl, an aryl, or a cyclo-alkyl group which have 1 to 18 carbon atoms, to give concentrations of 50, 40, and 30 weight percent in the MAKROLON binder based on the total weight of each resulting charge transport layer. These imaging members were then analyzed along with corresponding imaging member counterparts (each charge transport layer having respective 50, 40, and 30 percent by weight in polycarbonate) selected from Example II for photo-electrical function, to show that the drift mobility of imaging members having a charge transport layer prepared with this compound is approximately one order of magnitude higher than those of respective counterparts using N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine of Formula (I).